

MUT

I saw thee *mutable*
 Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milt.*
MUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.
MUTATION. *n. f.* [from *mutatio*, French; *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration.
 His honour
 Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
 From one bad thing to worse. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 The vicissitude or *mutation* in the superior globe are no fit
 matter for this present argument. *Bacon's Essays.*
 To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great
mutation in nature, and may induce a change in the feed. *Bacon.*
MUTE. *adj.* [from *mutus*, French; *mutus*, Latin.]
 1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.
 Why did he reason in my soul implant,
 And speech, th' effect of reason? To the *mute*
 My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*
Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
 Such as the majesty of grief detroys. *Dryden.*
 2. Having nothing to say.
 Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,
 Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*
 All fat *mute*,
 Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*
 All the heav'nly choir stood *mute*,
 And silence was in heav'n. *Milt. Paradise Lost, l. iii.*
 The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
 Echo'd the word. *Prior.*
MUTE. *n. f.*
 1. One that has no power of speech.
 Either our history shall with full mouth
 Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
 Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakef.*
 Your *mute* I'll be;
 When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakef.*
 He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remain
 speechless; as one *mute* do, who from an infant should be
 bred up amongst *mute*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*
 Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate
 the *muties* in their actions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 2. A letter which without a vowel can make no sound.
 Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before
 a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding
 vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
TO MUTE. *v. n.* [from *mutare*, French.] To dung as birds.
 Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *mutated* warm dung into
 mine eyes. *Tib. ii. 10.*
 I could not fright the crows,
 Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*
 The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted
muting ariseth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
MUTELY. *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.
 Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
 Where he had *mutely* sat two hours before. *Milton.*
TO MUTILATE. *v. a.* [from *mutare*, Fr. *mutile*, Latin.] To de-
 prive of some essential part.
 Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity
 of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen
 ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Still.*
 Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose
 fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*
 Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of
 their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*
MUTILATION. *n. f.* [from *mutatio*, Fr. *mutatio*, from *mutile*, Lat.]
 Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.
 The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments,
mutilations, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*
Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind
 begetting such as can see: cripples, *mutilate* in their own
 persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*
MUTINE. *n. f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mutineer; a mover of in-
 surrection. Not in use.
 In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
 That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
 Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
 Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
 Be friends a while. *Shakespeare's King John.*
MUTINEER. *n. f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of fed-
 tion; an opposer of lawful authority.
 The war of the duke of Urbino, head of the Spanish *muti-
 neers*, was unjust. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 Set wide the *muti's* garden-gate;
 For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*
 They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*,
 who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addi.*
MUTINOUS. *adj.* [from *mutin*, French.] Seditious; busy in
 insurrection; turbulent.

MUT

It tauntingly replied
 To th' discontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
 That envied his receipt. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
 The laws of England should be administered, and the *mu-
 tinous* severely suppressed. *Hayward.*
 Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
 Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*
 My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
 Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*
MUTINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbu-
 lently.
 A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern
 a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to
 hard governors. *Sidney.*
 Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* some-
 times, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt's Sermon.*
MUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; tur-
 bulence.
TO MUTIN. *v. n.* [from *mutin*, French.] To rise against autho-
 rity; to make insurrection; to move fedition.
 The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this ser-
 vitude. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
 The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
 And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*
 When Caesar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublesome, no
 argument could appease them. *South's Sermon.*
MUTINY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; fedition.
 The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering
 forces to suppress this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*
 I th' war
 Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd
 Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
 In most strange postures
 We've seen him fet himself. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
 —There is a *mutiny* in's mind.
 Less than if this frame
 Of heav'n were falling, and these elements
 In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
 The steadfast earth. *Milton's Parad. Lost, l. ii.*
 Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their
 servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any
 government of seditious. *Temple.*
TO MUTTER. *v. n.* [from *mutare*, Latin.] To grumble;
 to murmur.
 What would you ask me, that I would deny,
 Or stand so *mutt'ring* on? *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 How! what does his cashier'd worship *mutter*? *Shakef.*
 Sky low'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder some sad drops
 Wept, at completing of the mortal sin
 Original! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
 They may freely trespass, and do as they please; no man
 dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutter* against them.
Burton on Melancholy.
 Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
 Are rous'd; and clatt'ring sticks cry, play, play, play:
 Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
 And *mutter* to himself, ha, gens barbare!
 And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
 Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*
 When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could
 not forbear *muttering*. *Addison's Spectator.*
TO MUTTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to
 grumble forth.
 Amongst the soldiers this is *muttered*,
 That here you maintain several factions. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
 A kind of men, so loose of soul,
 That in their sleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shakef. Othello.*
 Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* per-
 verseness. *Jf. lix. 2.*
 A hateful prattling tongue,
 That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
 By *muttering* poisonous whispers in mens ears. *Creech.*
MUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure ut-
 terance.
 Without his rod revers'd,
 And backward *mutters* of dissembling power, *Milton.*
 We cannot free the lady.
MUTTERER. *n. f.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.
MUTTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice;
 without distinct articulation.
MUTTON. *n. f.* [from *muton*, French.]
 1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.
 The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will
 baste them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*
 2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language.
 Here's too small a pasture for such flocks of *muttons*. *Shak.*
 The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed
 upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Within a few days were brought out of the country two
 thousand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*
MUTTONIST.

MYO

MUTTONIST. *n. f.* [from *mutton* and *ist*.] A hand large and
 red.
 Will he who saw the soldiers *muttonist*,
 And saw thee maul'd appear within the list
 To witness truth. *Dryden's Juvenal, sat. 16.*
MUTUAL. *adj.* [from *mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Recipro-
 cal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.
 Note a wild and wanton herd,
 Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
 If they perchance but hear a trumpet found,
 You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,
 By the sweet power of musick. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*
 What should most excite a *mutual* flame,
 Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*
MUTUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.
 He never bore
 Like labour with the rest; where th' other instruments
 Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
 And *mutually* participate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
 Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shakespeare.*
 The tongue and pen *mutually* assist one another, writing
 what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*
 Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance,
 in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mu-
 tually* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for
 heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*
 They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain
 confidence and security. *Astbury's Sermons.*
 May I the sacred pleasures know
 Of friendship's amity, nor ever want
 A friend with whom I *mutually* may share
 Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*
MUTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation.
 Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when these *mutualities* fo
 marshal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate con-
 clusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
MUZZLE. *n. f.* [from *musseau*, French.]
 1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.
 But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she
 threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a
 surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity
 with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would re-
 quire twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cheyne.*
 If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire
 with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle*
 of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*
 2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.
 The first Harry from curbed licence plucks
 The *muzzle* of refrains; and the wild dog
 Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Greyhounds, snowy fair,
 And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair;
 With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*
TO MUZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.
 The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his
 mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*
TO MUZZLE. *v. a.*
 1. To bind the mouth.
 This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
 Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore best
 Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
 My dagger *muzzled*,
 Left it should bite its master, and so prove,
 As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
 The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
 Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
 Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,
 And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*
 Through the town with slow and solemn air,
 Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay's Past.*
 2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.
 The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.
 L'Estrange's Fables.
 My pronoun possessive. [See *MINE*.] Belonging to me. *My*
 is used before a substantive, and *mine* anciently and properly
 before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently be-
 fore both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and
 mine when it goes before: as, *this is my book; this book is*
mine.
 Her feet lie in my neck doth place.
 I include my reply with the words of a Christian poet. *Spenser.*
 If my soul had free election
 To dispose of her affection.
 I shall present my reader with a journal. *Waller.*
MYNCHEN. *n. f.* [from *mynechen*, Saxon.] A nun. *Addison.*
MYOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *myo*, Greek.] A description of the mus-
 cles.
MYOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *myologie*, French.] The description and doc-
 trine of the muscles.

MYS

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole
 system of *myology*. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
MYOPY. *n. f.* Shortness of sight.
MYRIAD. *n. f.* [from *μυρία*.]
 1. The number of ten thousand.
 2. Proverbially any great number.
 Assemble thou,
 Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*
 Are there legions of devils who are continually designing
 and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels
 who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*
 Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
 Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
 And endless shapes. *Prior.*
MYRMIDON. *n. f.* [from *μυρμιδών*.] Any rude ruffian; so named
 from the soldiers of Achilles.
 The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by
 Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though
 these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own repre-
 sentatives. *Swift.*
MYROBALAN. *n. f.* [from *myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit.
 The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five
 kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel,
 having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste:
 they are the production of five different trees growing in the
 East Indies, where they are eaten preserved: they serve also
 for making and for dressing leather: they have been long in
 great esteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a
 gentle manner, and afterwards strengthening them by their
 astringency; but the present practice rejects them all. *Hill.*
 The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is
 sweet, and yet astringent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 644.*
MYROPOLIST. *n. f.* [from *μύρον* and *πώλις*.] One who sells un-
 guents.
MYRRH. *n. f.* [from *myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum.
 Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent
 to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper corn to that
 of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less
 of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid, with
 a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is
 strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia,
 but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our
myrrh is the very drug known by the ancients under the same
 name: internally applied it is a powerful resolvent, and ex-
 ternally applied it is discutient and vulnerary. *Hill's M. Med.*
 The *myrrh* sweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenser.*
 I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tinc-
 ture of myrrh. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
MYRRHINE. *adj.* [from *myrrhinus*, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine
 stone.
 How they quaff in gold,
 Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imbos'd with gems
 And studs of pearl. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*
MYRTIFORM. *n. f.* [from *myrtus* and *form*.] Having the shape of
 myrtle.
MYRTLE. *n. f.* [from *myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree
 sacred to Venus.
 The flower of the myrtle consists of several leaves disposed
 in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose; upon
 the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-
 like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded;
 the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into
 three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*
 There will I make thee beds of roses,
 With a thousand fragrant posies;
 A cap of flowers, and a girdle
 Imbroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakespeare.*
 I was of late as petty to his ends,
 As is the morn dew on the myrtle leaf
 To his grand sea. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
 Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, hold-
 ing in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of
 myrtle; for such is the nature of these trees, that if they be
 planted though a good space one from the other, they will
 meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peachment.*
 Nor can the muse the gallant Sidney pass
 The plume of war! with early lawrels crown'd,
 The lover's myrtle and the poet's bay. *Thomson's Summer.*
MYSELF. *n. f.* [from *my* and *self*.]
 1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myself do it; that is,*
not I by proxy; not another.
 As his host,
 Not bear the knife *myself*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique case.
 They have missed another pain, against which I should
 have been at a loss to defend *myself*. *Swift's Examiner.*
MYSTAGOGUE. *n. f.* [from *μυσταγωγός*; *mystagogus*, Latin.] One
 who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church
 relics, and shews them to strangers. *Bailey.*
MYSTERIARCH. *n. f.* [from *μυστήριον* and *ἀρχή*.] One presiding
 over mysteries.
 17 A—17 Z

MYSTERIOUS.